REMARKS

Claims 1-20 are in the application.

Claims 1, 6-7, 9 and 10-20 are amended.

Claims 11-20 are amended to correct dependency to claim 9. This corrects the noted redundancy of claims 6 and 14.

Claims 6-7 and 14 are amended, without prejudice or disclaimer, to eliminate recitation of "its", resolving the alleged indefiniteness of the claims under 35 U.S.C. § 112.

Claims 1 and 9 are amended to make clear the distinction between a normal browser or insecure browser and a secure browser. A conforming change to claim 10 is made.

Claims 1-4 and 6-20 are rejected under 36 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Winneg, US 7,069,586.

Present claim 1 recites the step of "automatically determining, based on a type encoding of the received data, whether a secure browser or a normal browser is to be employed, the secure browser having a set of functionality restricted with respect to the normal browser, to enhance security of a received document against data export". Thus, the browsing environment supports two distinct modes, a normal browser and a secure browser, which respectively differ with respect to data export functionality. The mode is automatically selected based on the encoding of the received data.

Claim 9 provides "automatically determining whether a secure browser is required to be employed by a content provider or whether a normal browser is to be

employed, the secure browser restricting interaction of the user with tasks other than those permitted by the secure browser which are permitted by the normal browser".

In order to formulate the rejection, the Examiner cites various portions of Winneg, which it is respectfully submitted do not teach or suggest this limitation. For example, the Examiner cites Col. 4, lines 3-5 for the proposition that Winneg teaches "automatically determining, based on a type encoding of the received data, whether a secure browser or a normal browser is to be employed". Winneg here states: "The application being securely executed may be of any of a variety of types of applications, for example, a browser application or an application for receiving answers to questions of an examination (i.e., an exam taking application). Thus, while Winneg appears to disclose a secure browser mode, it fails to disclose that a normal or insecure mode is also selectively available, in dependence on a type of encoding or by a content provider, having a different level of functionality.
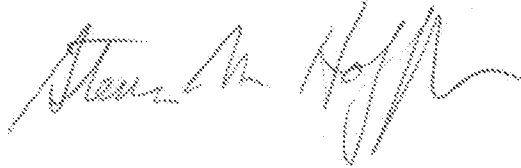
The secure mode of Winneg appears to be initiated based on a boot sequence, operating system limitation or user login. Col. 6, lines 35-67. Col. 9, lines 45-47, 50-55 and Col. 10, lines 10-13 indicate that a user input (and not a type encoding) determines which application to initiate. ("For example, FIG. 7 illustrates a GUI that may be displayed to a user to determine which application to initiate for the exam." "After the user has entered the class name and the professor in their respective fields and clicked on the OK button, the exam-taking application may use this information to determine a first application to be executed so that the student may take the exam (i.e., provide responses to one or more questions) and to determine the content (e.g., the questions of the exam or material to assist the user in taking the exam), if any, to be displayed by the first application." "Else, after hitting the 'OK' button of the GUI, next, in Act 122, secure execution of the exam-taking application may be initiated."). Thus, Winneg appears to be distinguished.

Claim 5 is rejected as being obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Winneg in view of Chang et al. (US 2002/0097416). Applicants do not believe that Chang relates to

the same field of endeavor as Winneg, in that it does not relate to testing or assessments, or security, and indeed, only in paragraph [0098] is a browser discussed. Likewise, the alleged motivation provided to modify Winneg is illusory: Winneg apparently provides a complete solution, and requires no additional conversion of text to graphics to achieve security; therefore, the art presents no problem to solve for which the alleged combination of Winneg and Chang would represent the solution. New claim 21 corresponds to claim 5.

It is therefore respectfully submitted that the present claims distinguish the references, and the application is allowable.

Respectfully submitted,

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